

"There are other ways of aiding an enemy than by deserting to his standard. Those serve him quite as effectually who use every opportunity to *disparage the patriot's deeds, to stir up party, to discredit the patriot's motives, to sow dissension, and thus encourage the enemy.* When with this view, (and it can be with no other), facts are *distorted and perverted, to the injury of the country's cause,* those who are wilfully concerned in such **DETESTABLE** conduct are guilty of a **MORAL TREASON** at least, though their offence is perhaps, not cognizable by a civilly constituted authority. *Such conduct in the person of certain clerical and editorial personages, we cannot but violently suspect they want making but the power to serve the enemy in any way that would not put their lives in jeopardy!*"

This is what the leading *Whig* journal in the United States then said in relation to giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, during our struggle with England; and, in the language of the National Intelligencer, "the course, it is not well calculated to 'dishearten' the patriotic energies of our country," to proclaim to the world that we are engaged in a war of aggression and conquest? We have seen a settled purpose evinced by the dominant party in this Legislature, to discolor and pervert facts, "to the injury of the country's cause," for the unholy purpose of appeasing the sordid desires of party spirit. Sir, the course of the leading party here in relation to the war, without doubt, has been a disgrace to North Carolina legislation; and, in my humble opinion, they will stand wholly unjustifiable before their constituents and the country.

The President has made a requisition on our State for a Regiment of Volunteers for the Mexican war ; the citizen soldiers of the State are now summoned by the constituted authorities of the land to rally under the banner of their country in this her hour of need. But are we not to call for volunteers to fight upon the patriotic soil of the State ? They are answering the call for volunteers to defend the country by denouncing the war as unjust and unconstitutional, thereby discouraging the cause of the country, and throwing a damper upon the zeal and ardor of the people of a State which was first to hoist the flag of independence, and foremost in throwing out the British yoke from her soil, a country which bore her at the footstool of British power. In speaking of the noble stand taken by this

State in the cause of from, Mr. Jefferson truly said: "No State was more fixed or forward in the cause of liberty and independence." I trust that the fire of patriotism still glows as warmly in the hearts of her sons as that which animated our illustrious ancestors in their struggle for independence. I indulge the hope that she will yet exhibit the same unyielding fidelity, which was so eminently displayed on her soil more than seventy years ago. Let it never be said of our State that her sons have degenerated in the road to distinction by lagging behind our neighbors. Let us be true to our country and her cause, and we shall the more easily triumph over every obstacle, and escape the reproach of our adversaries.—

Let nothing deter us from pursuing the path of duty, but animate us in the gallant spirit of the great hero of the Revolution, George Washington. Trafalgar, let us manifest the same energy and perseverance in behalf of liberty and justice. The memorable signal of the battle of Trafalgar was—"Eng and expects every man to do his duty!" At a time like the present let the watch-word and signal with us be: "Our country expects every man to do his duty!"

For in every age and country, even among the heathen, the brave and the true have been patriotic and full of heroism, have never failed to execute a mission, to call forth applause, and to be crowned by those grateful rewards which are ever dear to the brave, the virtuous, and the wise. And whilst the skill and prowess

tinguished men of both political parties have invariably avowed the *Ro Grande* to be the western boundary of Texas, and that boundary has been universally recognized by all the principal statesmen of this country, of England and Mexico. Texas had declared the right of Texas to true and just territorial organic law of 1836, and that was acknowledged by the President of Mexico in solemn treaty with the Republic of Texas as her rightful boundary. It has been said that Mexico claimed Texas—so did Spain claim Mexico, for Mexico revolted from Spain in 1821, and her independence was not recognized by the mother country until December, 1836. "Texas never belonged to Mexico," says the President, "it was never annexed. In the treaty annexing Texas to the United States, it is said 'the republic of

I have placed by my brave officers and soldiers in
 the gallant achievements of Panto Alto, Resaca
 de la Palma, and Monterey, have stamped an
 indelible record of heroism on our national
 history. It is to my national existence it is
 an animating and cheering reflection that the
 war in which our country is now engaged will
 powerfully contribute in arousing the patriot-
 ism and valor of every sincere lover of his
 country, and will furnish additional evidence
 of that ardent devotion to the interests of our
 glorious Union, which has ever been the
 distinguishing characteristic of the American
 people. Deeply a resort to arms may be regretted,
 but the present contest with Mexico was forced
 on this country, and it is with no ordinary
 sensations that I express one consolation de-
 rived from the reflection on the war now

England will more closely tie and bind together the bonds of our confederacy, and impart still greater confidence in the efficacy and stability of our political institutions. My confidence is already increased because our country is more united, more united, with renovated strength and increased glory.

But how are the Whigs demeaning themselves towards their country at the very time when she is at arms to her foes? They have been spending day after day, in endeavoring to pass a law, taking the appointment of Field Officers of the Regiment of Volunteers called for from this State from the rank and file, for the purpose of placing them in the hands of the officers on some of their favorite Whig partisans, but who have never volunteered in the service of their country. This is the first

Legislature in North Carolina, that I have ever heard the most important interests of the State were settled in caucus by the dominant party. Even before the required Regiment was raised in this State can be made up, it has been determined in caucus that the brave volunteers should be selected from the Regiments of their own officers, and that the Democratic party in the Legislature may be deprived of all voice in choosing the officers of the Regiment, it has been determined by the party in the ascendant, that even the Legislature shall be of these officers, for fear that some of the distinguished Democrats who have already been elected, might have some chance of being promoted to the final rank. I am confident that the voters shall not have the liberty of choosing officers to command them—

the Legislature shall elect them, and there is no other alternative left but for the Governor to appoint the officers, if the Regiment is made up. I cannot but view this measure as being wrong in principle because in treating the volunteers with great injustice in order to gratify the privilege of selecting officers and to gratify the vanity of all of those who have yet volunteered are now Democratic Counties, and it is easy to be discovered from the conduct of the Whig leaders in relation to the war, that if the regiment from this State is made up, it will be chiefly composed of the Democratic party. Look, sir, at the gallantry and valor displayed by the noble volunteers of this country with her two Companies in the field. This distinguished Western

I promptly left his seat the other day, and
 is Capito, a station which he has long filled
 with honor to his State and credit to himself,
 and I feel his brave band of comrades on in their
 march for Mexico.
 I am with feelings of pleasure I announce
 at the patriotic county of Wayne—the coun-
 ty in which I have in part the honor to represent,
 and the promptness of the country's call to
 rescue, and raised the brave band of com-
 rades I intend soldiers as will be to place in
 my State, and I think I hazard, but little in
 saying they will be found equal to any emer-
 gency in which they may be placed. The a-
 nimity and zeal with which they have "flung
 their banner to the wild winds free" in the
 great peril that they are animals" by
 happy results. In November of that year,
 Spain evacuated the castle of San Juan d'Uloa,
 and President Victoria announced that after
 the lapse of three hundred years the flag of
 Castile had disappeared from North America.
 A republic vailed the republic vailed on the
 strongest of Europe's power, and the abomi-
 nation and slavery were abolished. But before
 Victoria's administration on close, Vice President
 Bravo denounced it in December, 1827, as too
 leniently, and openly rebelled in arms a-
 gainst it. Bravo's insurrection was overcome,
 and with several a thetens, he was banished
 by a decree of the Congress dated the 15th
 of January, 1828. The Congress began the
 of the factions and revolutions which have
 ever since distracted Mexico. The
 minister, Mr. Poinsett, was accused of lea-

With joyous hearts and buoyant hopes the
ayne volunteers have unfurled their banner
the breeze, and will boldly march to defend
our country's rights, and sustain their coun-
try's cause.

I rejoice that the citizens of a country which
supports with remarkable unanimity, the last
war with England are still found in the
divided phalanx, endeavoring to maintain
their position in the midst of the storm.

But in their opinion, by favoring what
called the Yankins or democratic party, and
after a popular outbreak threatened his life,
he was at last obliged to leave Mexico.

I might trace the succession of events which
have occurred in Mexico during the last twenty
years, and show the agony and unprece-
dented bloodshed which have incessantly agitated
and convulsed that intemperate and super-
cillious nation, but I will desist.



There is another branch of this subject to which I wish to allude for a few moments—the crimes perpetrated and the cruelties inflicted on American citizens for more than twenty years past, it is scarcely possible for the imagination to conceive. They have been confined in chains in loathsome dungeons; they have been made to endure the most degrading corporal punishment; every species of inhuman and iniquitous punishment has been repeatedly inflicted on our countrymen without mercy or without trial. The many violations committed on the property of our innocent fellow countrymen, is unprecedented in the history of nations. During the Administration of General Jackson these manifold crimes and aggressions had increased to such

unparalleled and enormous extent that war with Mexico was then tho't to be inevitable. The Department of State will furnish a detailed statement of the outrages perpetrated by the Mexican authorities upon the persons and property of American citizens at Vera Cruz. The scenes occurring prior to December, 1837, may be found in a letter of the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State to the President, which was published with the annual message of that year. It would be useless for me at this time even attempt to depict the heinous crimes and outrages committed on American citizens by the Mexican authorities. I have no language to pourtray the daring atrocities committed during the shameful capture and imprisonment of our citizens, and the insult, consisting of *ninety-five* sentences, for which the perpetrators and Government of the United States promised indemnity before Mexico commenced

will. They will make a single remark in relation to the expenses of the war. The reckless and founded statement of Mr. Webster has been propagated without the shadow of proof to sustain it. By reference to the message of the President to the present session of Congress, and to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the first seven months of the war with all the brilliant achievements and unexampled conquests of the whole United States forces, have added less than six mills and a half to our public debt; and even on the supposition that the war should continue till the 1st of July, 1848, the Administration asks for no more than an addition of twenty-two millions of dollars. There is a vast difference between the official estimate of the cost of the war, and the extensive business has been done in Wheat and Flour. Besides a good demand for shipment coastwise, the interior mills have been largely supplied, at prices ranging from 37 1/2 to 38 1/2 per 196 lbs. for Western Canal, which is an improvement of 1s per bush within the week. Wheat has also moved more freely, but without amendment in price; indeed, for both wheat and flour holders have liberally met the demand. Several Irish orders and buyers of Indian corn having appeared, there has been a re-act on Tuesday's quotation of 3s 10 1/2 for per quarter; good quality of the same at 3s 6 1/2 per bush, and of the same at 38 1/2 lbs. In the other articles of the trade very little has been transacted, and oats, barley, beans, and peas remain without alteration in value.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton Market, April 3.—The import of the week is 26,566 bags, namely, 24,462 from the United States, 200 from Brazil, and 1784 from Bombay. The sales of the week are 30,500 bags, of which there are taken the specified quantities of 15,500 from the United States, 2500 from Brazil, 2500 from American, 100 Pernambuco, 40 Egyptian, and 460 Surat. The prices of Sea Island are advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., and of Egypt $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per lb.; those of inferior and middling quality of American cotton are advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per lb.

April 5.—The sales since Friday amount to 7000 bags, of which 3580 are sold to-day. The market is steady at the rates of last week. The sales since Wednesday consist of 6000 from the United States, 200 from Brazil, and one from Bombay.

as to conclude them safely and triumphantly through every conflict to victory and glory. There is no fact more true in History than this:

If justice can be upon us, we stand clad in the armor of truth. But if our voice is raised against us, then with quailing spirit we fly to the shelter of political expediency.

The prevailing spirit of patriotism which is so rapidly progressing throughout our borders in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war is the best and the surest pledge of the cause in which we are now engaged will carry us triumphantly to the bright future which awaits us. The President of our country has wisely and nobly placed the test of action in the noble stand he has taken in favor of the war, yet when these purpises shall subside, and the conduct of this

Harve, April 3.—The market for Cotton closed calm; y: 500 or 600 bales were sold for delivery in May, at 91¢. The accounts from New York by the Baltimore, state the crop to be an increase on last year of 23,000 bales, but it is still believed that the crop will not exceed 1,900,000 bales.

Review of the British Cotton Trade during the war.—The weather has throughout the week been very cold and ungenial, and on several occasions sharp night frosts have been experienced; vegetation has, consequently, been kept back, and from present appearances there is not much prospect of an early season. We do not, however, regard this as an evil, a premature luxuriance being generally attended with danger. It is, of course, at present im-

he calmly reviewed, paterity will enroll name on the brightest pages of American history. He will be regarded as one of those spirits that can rise with the crisis, and above party feelings and selfish ambition, to pour oil on the troubled waves of his distressed country. Black lines may be drawn and his name, yet a glorious resurrection is him; he will live imperishable in the traditions of every votary of civil liberty throughout the country, whilst many of his followers will go down with the ebbing tide of slavery to the shades of oblivion.

—GEO. SCOTT has issued the following proclamation to the Mexican people, under date of the 11th of April, 1847:—

exicans! At the head of a powerful army was to be doubled—a part of which was advancing on your capital—and by their army under Maj. Gen. Taylor in march to Saltillo toward San Luis Potosi.—I think self called upon to address you.

exicans! Americans are not your enemies; but the enemies for a time, of the men, of a year ago, misgoverned you and brought you into submission to two foreign tyrannies. We are the friends of the peace-loving inhabitants of the country, we cherish the friends of your holy religion, its hierarchy and its priesthood. The same church is found in all parts of our own country, crowded with Catholics, and respected by our Government, laws and people.

The increase will shortly take place in the deliveries of grain from the growers. The time has now arrived for testing whether the stocks of wheat are as large as the producers have asserted to be. For this reason that if they are holders to any great extent they will avail themselves of the very first opportunity of turning their wheat into cash. The inducements to realize are the still high value of the article, and the state of uncertainty felt as to the future; if, therefore, the markets in the agricultural districts be not plentifully supplied during the month, we shall no longer entertain a doubt on the question of stocks, and the country will strengthen its confidence that the quantity of wheat in the country is actually as small as represented. The reverse course of the trade has been more or

in the church of Mexico, the mofelling
tributants of the country and their property
from the first dose everything in my
power to place under the safekeeping of
the law against the few bad men in this
country orders, to that effect, known to all, are
severe and rigorous. Under them several A-
mericans have already been punished, by fine,
the benefit of Mexicans, besides imprison-
ment; and one, for a rape, has been hung by
the neck. Is this not a proof of good faith and en-
tirety? Other proofs shall be given
as injuries to Mexicans may be de-
manded. On the other hand, injuries committed by
Indians, or parties of Mexico, not belong-
ing to the church, will be treated in the same
manner.

the public forces, upon individuals, parties, trains of wagons and teams, or pack mules, or on any other person or property belonging to this army, contrary to the provisions of the laws of war, and that the particular offender be not delivered to Mexican authorities, the punishment shall fall upon entire cities, towns or neighborhoods.

And, then, all good Mexicans remain at home, or at their peaceful occupations; but those who are invited to bring in, for sale, horses, beef, cattle, corn, barley, wheat, flour, and other provisions, are to be paid for everything this army may take or purchase, and protection will be given to all persons.

The Americans are strong enough to offend no assurances, which, should Mexicans

accept, this war may on be happily
to the honor and advantage of both
nations. Then the Americans, having con-
quered their enemies into friends, will be happy to
be free of Mexico, and return to their own
country.
WINFRED SCOTT.

STEAMBOAT AT TARBOROUGH.—We were a-
mazedly surprised to read the following para-
graph in the last Tarborough Press:—
The Steamboat.—We announce with
pleasure the arrival of another steamboat at
Tarborough, and are happy to state that pro-
bably it will shortly be a constant visitor.—
The Steamboat Wayne. Capt. Way, arrived
last Tuesday, and produced quite an ex-
citement.

morning, about a quarter past three o'clock, a
most alarming fire was discovered in the ex-
posed portion of the building, and the flames
being rapidly communicated by the wind, to
Mr. Alderman Lushington's Mill, situated
near the foot of London Bridge, on the South-
west side of the river. The building was
known as the Kent and Sussex Wharf, and
was stocked with shipping provisions, the
greater portion of which have been entirely
consumed; but we are happy to say no life
was lost, or the least occasion to any of the
neighboring premises. The premises were insured in
the Phoenix, but the insurance company's
value is not stated. The flames were totally
extinguished by six o'clock this morning, but
how they originated, remains at present a mys-
tery.—*London Standard, April 5.*

Exports from the United States.—It is ascertained by positive returns from our Custom House that there have been exported from the United States from the 1st of September last to the 10th of this month: 1,121,000 barrels of flour; 315,000 barrels of wheat; 3,140,391,409 bushels of Indian corn; 8,503,000 bushels of maize, or Indian corn. These few articles alone would amount, at their shipping price, to nearly twenty millions of dollars.

Balt. Sun.



POSTSCRIPT.
THURSDAY, 1 O'clock, P. M.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

We publish here the full details of another great victory obtained by our gallant army over the Mexicans. We need scarcely enlarge upon the joyous feelings with which this glorious intelligence inspires the heart of every true American. We wish that Santa Anna had been amongst the prisoners. The details will be found below. The mail is just in from the South. We take the following from the Charleston papers of the 5th instant:—

fortune, in the disposition of the battle, to upon what all good soldiers may term plant places—the most difficult works to s—and I travel and without letting die execute the perious duties assigned it, was 1 O'clock this afternoon Gen. Twiggs, w division has been in the best of it, was son, who commanded the foot nearest Plaz R.O. asked of Gen. Worth time to con before he capitulated. Desirous to con terms, Gen. Worth gave him fifteen min and he surrendered unconditionally. Had not done so the slaughter would have been terrible.

I write in great haste, and have no time particulars. The names of the killed and wounded will be given in the next issue.

SANTA ANNA AGAIN BEATEN.
CHARLESTON COURIER EXPRESS.
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.
IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE
Another Glorious Victory.
BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.
Santa Anna again Defeated in a Pitched Battle by Gen. Scott—Six Thousand Mexicans taken Prisoners—Five Hundred Americans Killed and Wounded—Gen. La Vega again a Prisoner.
DAILY PICAYUNE EXTRA.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 5 o'clock. S. and
By the steam ship McKim. Capt. Pillsbury,
which left Vera Cruz on the 20 h inst., we have
glorious news from the army under Gen. Scott.
By Buenavista, from the scene of ac-
tion by Mr. Kendall, with despatches for this of-
fice, left the McKim 20 miles below the city, and
came up to the city, express, with the glorious tri-
umph.

On the afternoon of the 17th, the advance un-
der Gen. Twiggs encountered the enemy, when a
severe, but indecisive conflict ensued. Since
the general orders, which we gave below, show that
it was Gen Scott's intention to give battle only on
the 18th, it may be that this engagement was
brought on by the Mexicans. The main battle
occurred on the 18th and resulted in the complete
triumph of the American arms.

And of the regulars: Col. Baker,
man and Haskell, of the volunteers, as
any one is talking of them.

I write this in great haste, and with no
confusion and every thing else around me
Yours most affectionately, W. L. G.

To ascertain the ground and fortifications of the
my, the difficulty of turning their outer work
and the toil and peril undergone by the troops
was impossible.

No time to say another word. I send
off by an express. It is Gen. Scott's intention
I know, to push on towards the city of Mex-
ico with all haste. To-morrow I will be
more fully, and I send by Gen. Scott's war
Yours, W. L. G.

CAMP AT PLAN DEL RIO,
April 4, 1847. - EAGLE.

April 19, 1847—Foster continued.

Santa Anna had his escape after his army was routed. Gen. Twiggs was again among the prisoners. Besides him there were five, two Generals and a long list of Colonels and subordinate officers. We give below a list of such of the officers as are coming to this place. They were to leave Vera Cruz about the 25th.

PLAN DEL RIO, April 17—11 A. M.

The division of Gen. Twiggs started two hours earlier, and a heavy commotion has already commenced upon his line from the far side of the Mexican cañals, two, the settling of the small arms can be heard distinctly from the Dragon Camp where I am writing this. I am going out with Cols. Duncan and Bohlen & Capt. Pemberton to the seat of action, and will return here at night to report the progress of the fight.—It was not intended, I believe, that G. N. Twiggs

The route of the Mexicans last night was total complete. They were pursued within four miles of Ja'apa by Gen. Twiggs at which point there were none to follow. Santa Anna himself, instead of entombing himself as he threatened, escaped by cutting the saddle mule of his team from the harness of his magnificent evah, mounting him, and then taking to the chapparal. His servants of massive silver, nearly all his papers, and his money—every thing in his carriage, and dinner, and the usual baggage, and the material to tell about this dinner when I have a statement to spare.

The Mex can loss upon the heights was awful—the ground in places is covered with the dead! Among the bolies-fou was the

you open the fight to-day, at least to bring on the Mexicans, it is then-for the purpose of the Mexicans have commenced upon the writing in good haste.

G. W. K.

5. P. M.—I have just returned from the scene of conflict and a bloody one it has been, considering the number engaged. A hill this side of the farthest Mexican work, and on which there was no enemy last evening, was found occupied by the Mexicans. They were driven off, and the force it was at once deemed indispensable. For this purpose the rifles of the Maj. Sumner, besides detachments of artillery and infantry, were ordered to charge up the rugged ascent. This they did with gallant style, driving the Mexicans, almost to the top of the hill, and putting an end to the fight. Great numbers of the enemy were killed, while on our side the loss was also severe. Maj. Sumner was shot in the head by a musket ball.

[illegible]

lope, was certainly most imposing. The cannon on the breast meanwhile kept up a continuous roar, and the men were ordered to fire with great accuracy other than cutting down the trees and brush. As we returned to camp, the fire still continued—the enemy had evidently seen them in the position of the road which had just been cut, with accuracy, but their balls principally went over. Gen. Shields, at 3 o'clock, was ordered out to support Gen. Twiggs with the regiments of colored troops, and the Illinois Cavalry, and the 1st Cavalry. They will have warm work to-morrow. The Mexicans stand up as they did to-day.

There has been not a little skirmish g-today between the fringe and beef parties, sent off into the rear, and the rancheros. One Illinois man was killed, and one of the same regiment and a Tennesseean wounded. I could not learn their

morning the grand attack, both upon the front and rear of the enemy, is to be made. General Worth is to move at sunrise, and little peace will be Mexicans have for one twenty four hours at night.

If possible I shall report and send off the provisions of the conflict although one has little time or convenience in the chapparral for writing.

Yours truly,
G. W. K.

CAMP NEAR PLAN 'E'ZEL RIO,
April 18—4 o'clock, p. m.

The American arms have achieved another glorious and most brilliant victory. Outnumbering General Scott's force materially, and occupying positions which looked impregnable, as I have stated, after another of their works was captured, the Mexicans were completely routed, and their numbers were such as to give us a

La Vega defended his position until the line of the enemy were completely routed. Several Mexican Colones have been killed, but their names I have been unable to learn. The brother of Gen. La Vega, a colonel of artillery, was severely, and, as I supposed, mortally wounded.

Hundreds of cases of individual gallantry in storming the different heights, are mentioned. Col. Childs led on his command on the first day until he had only some 40 or 50 men left with him. It is also said that Capt. Magruder followed up a charge until he had but nine soldiers left. I cannot now recollect one-tenth of the instances of individual gallantry displayed, but shall endeavor to pick them up. I must also send you a full return of the killed and wounded if I can obtain it, but at present

The army is to advance towards Mexico immediately. Gen. Worth's divisions marched this morning—Gen. Scott is to harness up for the operation carrying on Maj. Samuels better than it was not to be. The officers and men of the Mexican army I mean such as are prisoners are to be urged (on) on their parole not again to take up arms during the war. Perhaps it is the best disposition it could be made of them, as any other course would delay Gen. Scott's forward movement. Fifteen of their officers have refused

coach, together with all his papers, valises, and even I, *sworda leg*, have fallen into their hands, together with all the money I have in my pockets. I anticipate, when they come from their jail bivouac this morning, such a complete victory.

The loss on both sides has been heavy—on ours would it have been otherwise? The rough and rocky road, cut through rugged ledges and dense chaparral by our troops, is now lined with our wounded. The R. R. Co., Haskell's Tennessee volunteers, the 1st Artillery, the 1st Infantry, and 1st Captain Williams' company are the only ones left, have persons suffering from the loss of Gen. Shields.

Most of the most fearful, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his brigade to storm one of the enemy's farthest works. Gen. Pillow was also

and, although slightly, while storming
 fortification on this side, commanded by La-
 rra. A the field officers of Col. Huske's
 regiment were wounded at the same time, save
 himself. Of the Rifles, Capt. Mason has lost
 his leg, Lieut. Ewell has been badly wounded,
 and Lieut. Col. Lane, slightly. I have a severely men-
 dered the gallant Maj. Sumner and other offi-
 cers were wounded yesterday.
 have specified some regiments above which
 realized themselves; it happened to be their
 and assigned to their long waiting place
 by the road side.
 I shall start on for Jalapa this afternoon,
 and will write by every opportunity. I sent
 you some Mexican papers, as also Santa An-
 na's last proclamation. It is rich.
 G. W. K.
 S. P.—I have just learned that there is some
 hope for Gen. Shields. God grant he may live.
 Col. Baker, who charged on the last fort, lost
 400 men.

... happened to be there 140 men in killed and wounded out of only a por-

The following general orders were issued by General Scott the evening before the battle of the 18th:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
Plan del Rio, April 17th, 1847. }
GENERAL ORDER, NO. 111.

The enemy's whole line of entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front, and at the same time turned, early in the day to-morrow—probably before 10 o'clock, A. M.

The second (Twigg's) division of regulars is already advanced within easy turning distance towards the enemy's left. That division has instructions to move forward before daylight to-morrow, and take up position across the National Road in the enemy's rear, so as to cut off a retreat towards Jalapa. It may be reinforced to-day, if unexpectedly attacked in force, by regiments—one or two taken from Sierra's brigade of volunteers. If not, the two volunteer regiments will march for that purpose at daylight to-morrow morning, under Brig. Gen. Shirr's, who will report to Brig. Gen. Twigg on getting up with him, or the general-in-chief, if he be present.

The remaining regiment of that volunteer brigade will receive instructions in the course of this day.

The first division of regulars (Worth's) will follow the movement against the enemy's left at sunrise to-morrow morning.

As already arranged, Brigadier General Pillow's brigade will march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning along the route he has carefully reconnoitred, and stand ready as soon as he hears the report of arms on our right, or sooner, if circumstances should favor him—to pierce the enemy's line of

Wall's field battery and the cavalry will be held in reserve on the National Road, a little out of view and range of the enemy's batteries. They will take up that position at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's batteries being carried off abandoned, all our divisions and corps will pursue without ceasing.

This pursuit may be continued many miles, until stopped by darkness or fortified positions towards Jalapa. Consequently, the body of the army will not return to this encampment; but be followed to-morrow afternoon, or early the next morning, by the baggage trains or the several corps. For this purpose, the field officers and men of each corps will be led to guard its camp and effects, and to lead up the latter in the wagons of the corps. A commander of the present encampment will be designated in the course of this day.

As soon as it shall be known that the enemy's works have been carried, or that the general pursuit has been commenced, one squadron for each regiment and one for the cavalry, will follow the movement, in receiver, under the directions of medical officers, the wounded and disabled, who will be brought back to this place for treatment in general hospital.

The Surgeon General will organize this in portable service and designate that hospital, as well as the medical officers to be left at it.

Every man who marches out to attack or pursue, the enemy, will take, the usual

the
of
the
n
n,
t,
n-
n-
List
r.
to
at
n
r
n
l-

or pursue the enemy, will take the usual allowance of ammunition, and subsistence for at least two days.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. General.

PRISONERS.

List of Mexican Officers captured at Cerro Gordo, on the 18th April, who have given the parole of honor to report themselves without delay, to the Commandant of the American forces at Vera Cruz, as prisoners of war:

José Ma Jareta, Frigidist General.
Romulo de la Vega, Brigadier General.
P. Ruiz y Beranda, Captain Mexican Navy,
commanding artillery.
Vicente Argüelles, Captain Artillery.

Jose Ma. Mañosa, Captain.	the B
Jose Ma. Galleas, commanding Grenadier.	
Maria de la Cruz, 1st Lieut. Artillery.	viz: 3
Bartholome Amable, 2d Lieut. Artillery.	Holmes
R. R. Cobarubia, 2d Lieut. Artillery.	Samm
Jose de Lator Bray y Soller Lt. Col. Battalion	son, 4
de la Libertad.	B. G
Jose Nuñez, Captain 6th Regt. Infantry.	
Jose Ma. Moreno, Captain 6th Regt. Infantr.	M
Gregorio del Calleja, Captain 6th Regt. Infan-	who
try.	Buen
Rafael de Berrahillas, 2d Ljeut. 6th Regt. In-	State,
fantry.	have
Salvete Velaz Ail-de-Camp to Gen. Vega.	a tok
Francisco Fernandez, 1st Lieut. Mexican Navy.	Good
The above prisoners, under the charge of Capt.	Tu
George W. Hughes, corps of Topographical En-	
gineers, arrived at the city of Mexico, on the 10th	
of August, 1847, and were taken to the residence of	

It has been left to their election by Gen. Scott whether they should remain close prisoners in the castle of San Juan de Ulua or proceed to Mexico, where they should be allowed such personal liberty as their condition and conduct might seem to require of the commandant of that post. It is understood that all of the foregoing captured officers have expressed a desire to be sent inland to the United States, and that Col. Wilson, Governor of Vera Cruz, had acceded to their wishes and had directed that a vessel should be held in readiness to sail for their accommodation, about the 25th of April.

LATE-F FROM MONTEREY.

Through the Mobile Register and Journal, we have received dates from Monterey to the 4th of

April, several Mexicans are reported to have been murdered at Tuxtepec about six miles from Rana. The murder is said to have been committed by a party of Americans, on the 24th March. Gen. Taylor, it is said, has got his steam up on the subject, and is determined to hang every person that proof can be made against as having taken part in this affair.

Uruera, at last accounts, was at Linares, expecting reinforcements.

The above is all the news we have received from the Rio Grande by this day's mail.

The National Bridge, to which Gen. Twiggs has moved at the last accounts from Mexico, is a strongly fortified place on the river to Jalapa, the capital of the State of Vera Cruz. It is a stupendous work of solid masonry.

It is a stupendous work of saving. Jalapa is thrown over a wild and steep ravine. Jalapa is a delightful situation, 4000 feet above the sea, and about 90 miles from Vera Cruz. It is noted for producing the melon article of Jalapa. Thirty-five miles further in toward is the capital of Mexico, and on the road to it, is situated the strong castle of Perote, one of the chief fortresses of Mexico. La Puebla is another fortified place, 212 miles from Vera Cruz. Mexico, the capital, is 300 miles from Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz.

...community.
